

REMARKS**I. Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Young and Desir, Sr.**

Claims 1, 2, 5-8, 11-13, 16-19 and 22-24 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,257,644 to Young in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,603,546 to Desir, Sr. Claims 1, 12 and 23 are the only independent claims of this rejected group and are directed to a trim molding for circumscribing a glass panel fixed within an opening of an automobile, an automotive glass installation comprising the trim molding, and a method for installing a fixed glass panel within an automobile body using the trim molding, respectively. Applicant respectfully traverses the rejections of claims 1, 12 and 23 because Young does not teach or suggest all elements of these claims, and the combination with Desir, Sr. does not cure these deficiencies.

The Office Action states that Young does not teach "a double-sided adhesive foam tape for attaching the glass panel to the trim molding" (see Office Action dated July 21, 2003 at page 3). Desir, Sr. fails to teach or suggest any modification of Young which would cure this deficiency. Specifically, Desir, Sr. is directed to a glass window molding installation wherein a double-faced acrylic pressure-sensitive adhesive tape 55 is used to adhere outside surface 51 of window molding 11 to glass panel 13. Desir, Sr. does not teach or suggest that the acrylic tape 55 is double-sided adhesive foam tape as recited in claims 1, 12 and 23.

The Office Action asserts that, although Desir, Sr. does not state that the tape 55 is adhesive foam tape, the stipple pattern of element 55 in FIG. 2 indicates a foam material. Applicant respectfully disagrees. Specifically, Applicant notes that the Guide for Preparation of Patent Drawings published by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, at Appendix 3, indicates that a stipple pattern is to be used to denote adhesive, both as a surface view and in cross-section. Copies of the relevant pages of the Guide are attached to this reply. The Guide further indicates that a stipple pattern in combination with cross-hatch lines is to be used to denote foam material. Thus, according to U.S. Patent Office guidelines, the stipple pattern in FIG. 2 of Desir, Sr. denotes adhesive material, not foam.

Applicant notes that there is no support in the specification of Desir, Sr. for interpreting this material as a foam material. Applicant further notes that the cited references to Young and Murachi et al., as well as Applicant's own drawings, follow the convention set forth by the U.S. Patent Office. Accordingly, Applicant submits that the stipple pattern of Desir, Sr. cannot be reasonably understood to denote foam material. For at least these reasons, Applicant respectfully asserts that the rejections of claims 1, 12 and 23 are improper and should be withdrawn.

Claims 2, 5-8 and 11 depend from independent claim 1; claims 13, 16-19 and 22 depend from independent claim 12; and claim 24 depends from independent claim 3. Accordingly, claims 2, 5-8, 11, 13, 16-19, 22 and 24 are in

condition for allowance for at least the reasons set forth above for claims 1, 12 and 23, and Applicant respectfully requests that the rejections of these claims be withdrawn.

II. Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103 over Young, Desir, Sr. and Murachi et al.

Claims 9, 10, 20 and 21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Young and Desir, Sr., in further view of U.S. Patent No. 4,849,468 to Murachi et al. Applicant respectfully traverses the rejections of these claims. As asserted above, neither Young nor Desir, Sr. teach or suggest the elements recited in these claims. Moreover, Murachi et al. also fails to teach or suggest the claimed invention.

Specifically, claims 9 and 10 each depend from independent claim 1, and claims 20 and 21 depend from claim 12. Accordingly, the combination of Young and Desir, Sr. fails to teach double-sided adhesive foam tape, as discussed above with respect to claims 1 and 12. Murachi et al. fails to teach a modification of Young and Desir, Sr. which would cure this deficiency. Rather, Murachi et al. is directed to adhesive compositions for bonding decorative trim panels to the metal body of an automobile, not the installation of window trim molding to glass. Moreover, Murachi et al. does not teach or suggest the use of a double-sided adhesive foam tape. For at least these reasons, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejections of claims 9, 10, 20 and 21 be withdrawn.

III. Allowable Subject Matter

Applicant acknowledges the indication that claims 3, 4, 14 and 15 are directed to allowable subject matter. Although these claims were indicated to be allowable if rewritten in independent form, Applicant believes that this is not necessary in view of the foregoing discussion.

In view of the foregoing amendments to the claims and remarks given herein, Applicant respectfully asserts that this case is in condition for allowance and respectfully requests allowance of the pending claims. If the Examiner believes any claims require further discussion, the Examiner is respectfully asked to telephone the undersigned attorney so that the matter may be promptly resolved. The Examiner's prompt attention to this matter is appreciated.

Applicant is of the opinion that no additional fee is due as a result of this amendment. If any charges or credits are necessary to complete this communication, please apply them to Deposit Account No. 23-3000.

Respectfully submitted,

WOOD, HERRON & EVANS, L.L.P.

By: 

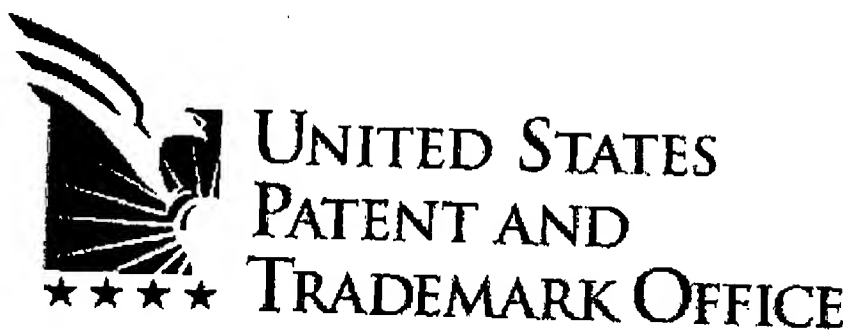
David W. Dorton, Reg. No. 51,625

2700 Carew Tower
441 Vine Street
Cincinnati, OH 45202
(513) 241-2324 (voice)

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*Guide for Preparation of
Patent Drawings*

June 2002

Appendix 3

Symbols

Graphical drawing symbols, as indicated in 37 CFR 1.84(n), may be used for the conventional elements when appropriate. The elements for which such symbols and labeled representations are used must be adequately identified in the specification.

Known devices should be illustrated by symbols which have a universally recognized conventional meaning and are generally accepted in the art, provided no further detail is essential for understanding the subject matter of the claimed invention. Other symbols may be used on condition that they are not likely to be confused with existing conventional symbols, and that they are readily identifiable.

In general, in lieu of a symbol, a conventional element, combination, or circuit may be shown by an appropriately labeled rectangle, square, or circle; abbreviations should not be used unless their meanings are evident and not confusing with the abbreviations used in the suggested symbols. In electrical symbols, an arrow through an element indicates variability thereof; dotted-line connection of arrows indicates ganging thereof; and inherent property (as resistance) may be indicated by showing symbol (for resistor) in dotted lines.

The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) is a private non-profit organization whose numerous publications include some that pertain to graphical symbols. Such publications, for example, *Graphic Symbols for Fluid Power Diagrams*, *IEEE Standard Graphic Symbols for Logic Functions*, *Graphic Symbols for Electrical and Electronics Diagrams*, are considered to be generally acceptable in patent drawings. ANSI headquarters are at 1819 L Street, NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20036, with offices at 25 West 43rd Street, New York, NY 10036. The organization's Internet address is www.ansi.org.

Although ANSI documents and other published sources may be used as guides during the selection of graphic symbols for patent drawings, the following should be kept in mind:

- The Office will not "approve" any published collection of symbols as a group, because the use and clarity of symbols must be decided on a case-by-case basis.
- Overly specific symbols should be avoided.
- Symbols with unclear meanings should be labeled for clarification.
- It is always necessary for the specification to include a complete description of the subject matter disclosed.

When the material is an important feature of the invention, the symbols shown on Pages A-3-3 through A-3-5 should be used.

